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NICARAGUA GRANTS HIJACKER POLITICAL ASYLUM

PY130148 Paris AFP in Spanish 0124 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Nov (AFP)--Aviation sources have disclosed that the Argentine authorities tonight informed Orlando Castro, who hijacked a Uruguayan Arco airliner this morning, that Nicaragua has agreed to grant him political asylum.

During a communication between the chief of the Buenos Aires Jorge Newbery Airport and the commander of the aircraft, it was agreed that the Argentine Foreign Ministry would grant the hijacker a safe-conduct which would be delivered to him before midnight (0300 GMT Thursday) by a representative of the Foreign Ministry and a representative of the Nicaraguan Embassy. The hijacker would travel with the safe-conduct accompanied by two diplomats of the Nicaraguan Embassy here.

The 21-year-old hijacker's parents are divorced and he has said he is a worker who has begun studies to become a lawyer.

The hijacker has agreed to release the last three women aboard the plane--two passengers and one stewardess--only keeping the pilot and co-pilot as hostages.

Hijacker Surrenders to Police

PY131018 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0813 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (TELAM)--Argentine Air Force headquarters reports that today at 0445 the hijacker of the plane belonging to the Arco Company surrendered to National Aeronautics police on duty at the Jorge Newberry Metropolitan Airport.

This report was released to journalists at 0510.

UNIONS FORM NEW GENERAL LABOR CONFEDERATION

PY081823 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA)--Eighty unions of the Commission of 25, which is comprised of the dissident supporters of Verticalism [Verticalismo] and the Commission of 20, have proclaimed the creation of a "new general labor confederation" (CGT) without the participation of the National Labor Commission (CNT). Their differences with the CNT have been shaking up Argentine unions for the last 4 years.

In fact, there is now the possibility that two central unions may coexist, since some CNT leaders have announced that they will create their own general labor confederation.

POPULAR SOCIALIST PARTY CALLS FOR SOCIALIST UNITY

PY112021 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 10 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] (NA)--The Popular Socialist Party (PSP) yesterday summoned "all of the parties and groups which emerged from the old Socialist Party" to a "unifying congress of Argentine socialism" in order to "convert itself into a clear and visible option to resolve the grave problems which afflict the country," according to a party statement released yesterday.

In spite of all the oscillations formerly produced by the PSP and the Democratic Socialist Party (PSD), "there exists a wide spectrum of coincidence which would permit, in the not so distant future, the functioning of a common organization," the document stated. It was signed by the party secretary general, Victor Garcia Costa.

After pointing out the efforts made to achieve a unification between the parties and groups, the document asserts: "the party directorate not only refused to attend the government formulated dialogues, but has oriented the party toward an alliance with strong conservatives whose ideals are far from those of socialism."

"PSP maintains a cordial dialogue with many groups who share the same tasks," the statement continued, "and the minor differences which no doubt exist do not constitute an obstacle, when by mandate of a deeply democratic ideology, they practice the principle of respect for the opinions and functioning of minorities and the unanimous defence of the decisions adopted by the organic bodies of t he party."

FOREIGN MINISTRY CRITICIZES EEC TRADE POLICIES

PY081357 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0051 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (NA)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry today officially reported that the Argentine Government will not renew the 1971 meat sales agreement with the EEC because the EEC "did not fulfill" the agreement.

The Foreign Ministry has instructed the Argentine permanent delegation to the EEC to convey this decision.

The measure was adopted because "the EEC did not fulfill the Argentine-European agreement," which "shows the European countries' lack of response to the just aspirations of the developing countries."

The communique adds that "the EEC measures restricting their markets, and the export of subsidized products to markets traditionally covered by Argentina with goods produced at the highest level of efficiency are clear signals for Argentina to consider that there is no justification to renew the agreement which ends tomorrow, a renewal for which Argentina has lost all interest."The Foreign Ministry also instructed the Argentine delegation in Brussels to state that the Argentine Government "regrets that the economic policy established in March 1976" regarding "the opening of its markets in support of competition and efficiency has not been reciprocated by the EEC."

The communique concludes that Argentine officials also believe that the economic policies being implemented by Argentina are helping "to ease the serious effects of the current world crisis" and that the EEC measures are "making the situation worse."

VIDELA, ECONOMY MINISTER MEET WITH ROCKEFELLER

PY112342 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Nov 80 p 11

[Excerpt] The U.S. banker, David Rockefeller, met with President Jorge Videla and Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz at noon yesterday in Government House where he was informed of the current state of the military process. He met with future President Roberto Viola for 45 minutes in the afternoon at a session also attended by Chase Manhattan Bank directors and leading Argentine businessmen.

According to an official statement, Rockefeller first met with Videla and Martinez de Hoz in the president's private office and then held a joint meeting with officials of the Chase Manhattan Bank. Videla explained to the bankers the current situation in Argentina and the objectives of the national reorganization process, while his guest, in turn , spoke of the bank's objective in holding its board meeting in the country.

Viola was questioned on the human rights situation by Chase bankers at a meeting held yesterday afternoon. It was attended by Rockefeller and Argentine businessmen.

According to General Alcides Lopez Aufranc, president of the Acindar Steel Company, one of the businessmen present, Viola told the bankers that "nobody here thought that the United States would change its human rights policy or that it would end it, but rather that there would be a change in focus so that the situation of Argentina, where there was a war, would be better understood."

During this meeting held at the Planning Ministry, Rockefeller was said to have suggested that Viola should visit the United States at the opportune time to talk with Reagan.

The importance of U.S.-Argentine relations was emphasized by both Viola and the Americans, Lopez Aufranc reported.

Last night, people close to Viola denied that Rockefeller had suggested his going to the United States to meet with Reagan. They said that Rockefeller had only mentioned such a trip as a formality when thanking Viola at the end of the meeting.

SOVIET SHIPPING OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR LIMA

PY121829 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Nov (TELAM)--Anatoliy Goldobenko, deputy minister of the USSR Maritime Fleet, left for Lima today after meeting in this city with Rear Adm Carlos Noe Guevara, chairman of the Secretariat for Maritime Interests, and representatives of the National Grain Board.

He said at Ezeiza Airport: The most important result of our visit is the opportunity we have had to get to know each other. We also were able to talk about several problems we have with our grain shipments.

He further said that the possibility was also discussed of dividing our cargoes. We agreed regarding many points of these problems, but there are several on which we will have to continue working and that will be for later on. We are leaving very satisfied with our visit.

ENERGY SECRETARY DENIES OIL FIND IN BEAGLE AREA

PY081802 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1050 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA)--Energy Secretary Daniel Brunella has denied rumors that the interocean II oil platform has discovered a large oil deposit in the southern Argentina sea, in the Beagle channel. Brunella said that the interocean II is working in the Magellan Strait and not in the Beagle area.

After noting that "these rumors are completely false," Brunella added that interocean II is working "in an area that has been awarded under a risk contract."

The energy secretary added: "According to reports issued at 1600 today (yesterday), the drilling stopped at 19,785 meters and gas zones have been discovered, but they are quite thin and of low permeability. He added that, nevertheless, there is still "optimism" about the area that is being explored and that, therefore, "exploration will continue."

BRIEFS

MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION--Motor vehicle production in September totaled 27,160 units as against 27,333 during the month of August. Output from Argentine companies during the first 9 months of the year amounted to 213,816 units compared to 184,265 units in the first 9 months of 1979. [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 10 Nov 80 p 2 PY]

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES ECONOMY, U.S. FRIENDSHIP

PY130203 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In a speech delivered today at Planalto Palace, during an audience granted to the board of directors of the Chase Manhattan Bank and the Chase Manhattan Corp, President Figueiredo gave assurances that economic problems will not prevent Brazil from restoring a stable democracy. President Figueiredo conceded that he is fully aware that the country is facing serious economic difficulties. He made it clear, however, that in dealing with these difficulties he has great concern about the people's social situation.

President Figueiredo added: I want you to go back to your country aware that Brazil is a friend of the United States, that Brazilians are friends of North Americans, and I trust that you, gentlemen, will be aware of this friendship and will also help us overcome our economic difficulties.

Before the meeting with the Chase Manhattan directors, President Figueiredo had a 25-minute private meeting with David Rockefeller, the current chairman of the board of directors of these corporations; Willard C. Butcher, who will replace Rockefeller in April 1981; Finance Minister Ernane Galveas and Debureaucratization Minister Helio Beltrao.

O ESTADO ANALYZES ECONOMIC POLICY CHANGES

PY121151 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "A New Economic Policy?"]

[Text] It seems strange that the planning minister chose to announce important decisions making remarkable changes in the nation's economic policy during a lunch with journalists. We can only guess that by so doing Minister Delfim Neto wanted to blunt the impact of the measures that he tried to present as a mere adjustment to a new situation, although they comprise a remarkable change in economic policy.

It should be noted in the first place that the change was made in the wake of the contacts Minister Neto recently had with the international financial community. The minister noticed during his trip that Brazil will have difficulty in obtaining abroad the resources it will need next year--estimated at $12 billion by the minister--to meet the 1981 balance of payments. Minister Neto perhaps came back impressed by the fact that the great bankers demand guarantees from the IMF. We should analyze the measures just adopted in the light of such a difficulty and such a demand.

The strengthening of the economy in 1981 will depend on the fulfillment of two objectives, namely, the reduction of the growth rate and the export of $26 billion worth of goods to even up the balance of trade or to obtain a slight surplus if possible. Of course, these two objectives should go along with an inflation rate lower than this year's.

No doubt, the government would like the 1980 GDP growth rate--which will likely reach 8 percent--to be smaller. But, since it adopted a salary policy to increase the real income of wage earners, the government has created conditions that promote demand despite all the monetary control measures. The preestablished monetary correction at a level well below the rate of inflation discouraged savings and consequently heated up demand--and this did not help to curb inflation and restrict imports. The government has now recognized the mistake and has decided to do away with the preestablished monetary correction and to let monetary correction go along with the rate of inflation, so as to make savings more attractive. Since it has no power to change the salary policy, the government will make savings more interesting. This way, the government may succeed in reducing the combined demand for goods and services.

The method for calculating foreign exchange corrections is now being changed greatly. Up to now, it was based on the wholesale price index, and henceforth, it will be based on the national consumers price index. Although the wholesale price index has grown this year more than the national consumers price index, it should be recalled that the calculation for monetary correction was made in such a way that it only partially reflected the wholesale price index growth. Moreover, everything indicates that the difference between the cost of living and the wholesale price index will be narrowed. Finally, the so-called small savers prefer to gauge the rate of inflation by taking as a reference point the variation in their buying power, which is represented by the variation in the national consumers price index.

Savings will likely increase. But if this result is not obtained, it will be necessary to devise other incentives or even to impose an obligatory saving system. However, it will still be necessary to supplement the new governmental measures with a clear indication of how the saving will be used.

Increased savings going into investments should reduce consumption and thus help contain inflationary pressure. If a better policy for monetary control is implemented, we could ask whether a greater flexibility in the control of prices and a readjustment (increase) of interest rates would not cause the neutralization of factors for reducing the rate of inflation. It must be recognized that the strict action of the Interministerial Price Commission [CIP] did not help to bring down the inflation rate, because more emphasis was placed on controlling wholesale prices than retail prices. In fact, the CIP action only served to recklessly reduce the profitability of business enterprises and, consequently, their capacity to invest. As for the interest rates, all businessmen know that the control established by the authorities was sidestepped by the financial institutions in many ways. With the control on credits, real readjustments will be limited and everything indicates that in an economy such as ours that wants to slow down growth, a negative interest rate was an anomaly.

The government has to promote exports. In recent months, the artificial foreign exchange rate discouraged sales abroad and favored the growth imports. It is necessary to have a realistic foreign exchange rate without resorting to a new disastrous maxidevaluation of the cruzeiro like the previous one.

It should finally be noted that the monetary authorities are gradually paying attention to the IMF recommendations. Certainly by doing so, we will be better prepared to request the assistance of the IMF whenever that assistance should become necessary.

COMMANDER FAVORS INCREASED MATERIEL PRODUCTION

PY111140 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The commander of the 2d Army is advocating increased production and export of military materiel. After meeting with Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Salim Maluf, the commander of the 2d Army, Gen Milton Tavares, expressed the opinion that the production and export of military materiel must be increased to reduce Brazil's economic problems. He also stated his support for President Figueiredo's decision to increase the production of light armored vehicles which are being manufactured by ENGESA [Specialized Engineers Corporation].

Gen Milton Tavares has returned from vacation and has resumed his position as commander of the 2d Army stationed in Sao Paulo. He explained that his visit to the governor was a courtesy call. At the end of this visit, he said that he had found everything normal upon his return, not only in military activities but also with regard to politics and the economy.

The commander of the 2d Army stated his opposition to a merger between ENGESA and a U.S. arms firm because he believes that such a merger will be disadvantageous for the country.

General Tavares admitted that the Middle East is a good market for Brazilian arms and stressed the fact that there are negotiations to sell arms to China.

The general also commented that the arms trade is a veritable battle where the stakes are very high and where anything goes. When a competitor feels he is on the losing end, he may go as far as to purchase the plants of the rival company to prevent it from closing the deal.

INDIAN DENIED PERMISSION TO ATTEND RUSSELL TRIBUNAL

PY111833 Rio de Janeiro Sao Paulo BRAZIL HERALD in English 9-10 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Interior Minister Mario Andreazza this week prohibited Mario Juruna, chief of the Xavante Indian tribe, from traveling to Holland to particupate in the Bertrand Russell tribunal which is scheduled to debate the plight of Brazilian Indians vis-a-vis the onslaught of progress.

Andreazza said the prohibition was based on the fact that the Brazilian Government does not recognize the existence of the tribunal "nor its right to pass judgment on Brazilian affairs."

The National Indian Foundation (FUNA) originally said it would allow Juruna to attend the tribunal, but then it went back on its word saying that an Indian is incompetent to speak on such problems. Juruna said he would appeal Andreazza's decision to President Figueiredo.

The Indian Missionary Council (CIMI) in figures released this week said that there are currently 187,801 Indians living in Brazil. A total of 30,000 Indians are considered by CIMI to be "detribalized," 10,000 of which are living in the city of Manaus.

According to CIMI's figures, the largest concentration of Indians is located in the Roraima-Amazonas region, with a total of 72,026.

BRIEFS

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DELEGATION--President Figueiredo today met with an official delegation of Trinidad and Tobago. It was made up of the minister of agriculture, lands and fisheries; Errol Mohabir, minister of energy and energy-based industries; and Selwyn Richardson, attorney general and minister of legal affairs. The delegation was escorted by Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Nov 80 PY]

LOAN FOR ITAIPU--Finance Minister Ernane Galveas has authorized the federal government to guarantee two domestic loan requests by the Itaipu Binational Enterprise for the amount of 15.9 billion cruzeiros, to be allotted for infrastructure expenses. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 11 Nov 80 PY]

EXPORT FIGURES--The Foreign Trade department reports that overall Brazilian exports amounted to $14.4 billion from January to September this year. This is a 31.16-percent increase over the same period last year, when exports totaled $10.9 billion. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Nov 80 PY]

AFP DISCLOSES CONTENTS OF SECRET ARMY DOCUMENTS

PY122129 Paris AFP in Spanish 2355 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 11 Nov (AFP)--The mystery of the disappearance here of Argentine citizens Carlos Alberto Maguid more than 2 years ago apparently has been cleared up by a Peruvian Army secret document, a copy of which was received by AFP. Another similar document, also anonymously received, clears up some aspects of the detention and later disappearance of three Argentines, members of the leftist Montoneros organization, in June of this year.

Regarding Maguid, who was linked by local publications with the Montoneros group and with the kidnapping and murder of Gen Pedro Aramburu, the document admits that he died during interrogation. The document adds that the body of Maguid, kidnapped in Lima on 12 April 1977, was delivered 2 days later to the Argentine Army security personnel who have been in Lima since the first few days of this month on the authorization of the Argentine Army. [sentence as received]

[Words indistinct] the document [words indistinct] -army intelligence department is addressed to Gen Guillermo Arbulu Galliani, at that time army commander, to report on the Maguid operation.

According to local sources, Maguid was a link between the Montoneros organization and the group headed by banker David Gravier who, according to reports, handled the financing of the Peronist leftist groups. Gravier disappeared during an air crash in 1976, but some people believe the accident was faked.

Maguid was held under arrest in Argentina until May 1973, then released by an amnesty law, but was again arrested for 6 months in 1974. He arrived in Lima in 1975 and was living here with his wife Nelly Argostino, sister of a Montonero female leader who died in a police operation, and his son when he was kidnapped.

The other document received by AFP today with a top secret label refers to the participation of the Peruvian Army intelligence department in the operation carried out last May by members of an Argentine Army intelligence batallion against Argentine Montoneros in Peru. The document states that the extremists were located and captured on 12 and 13 June 1980 in the Miraflores district (an area of southern Lima), then taken to Hondable Beach and later delivered to Argentine Col Ronald Rocha in the Bolivian town of Desaguadero.

According to an official communique of the Interior Ministry released on 19 June 1980, the Montonero members arrested were Julia Santos de Aceval, Julio Ramirez and Noemi Gianotti de Molfino, the latter was found dead in a Madrid hotel the following month.

The document indicates that the arrested Argentines were taken to Hondable Beach--an army resort area south of Lima--where, according to local leftist press reports, they were tortured by Argentine agents.

The document is addressed to Gen Pedro Richter Prada, current army commander, and is signed by Col Martin Martinez Garay, chief of the intelligence department. The other document regarding Maguid is signed by Col Jose de Vivero Arias, chief of the same department at that time.

War Ministry Denial

PY122321 Paris AFP in Spanish 02204 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 11 Nov (AFP)--The Peruvian War Ministry warned today that persons with ulterior motives are circulating forged documents with the clear intention of not only distorting the army's image, but also the image of the high command.

The communique apparently refers to the photocopy of two top secret army intelligence documents related to the kidnapping and disappearance of four Argentine members of the Montoneros organization. The communique points out that this is an obvious maneuver with the objective of confusing public opinion. It adds that as these acts violate current legal regulations, appropriate investigations are being carried out.

One of the documents which the ministry has labeled forged refers to the kidnapping and disappearance here of Argentine Carlos Alberto Maguid in April 1977. According to the document, Maguid died during interrogation and was delivered to a command of the Argentine Army in Lima.

LAW RETURNS MEDIA COMPANIES TO FORMER OWNERS

PY121834 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0327 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 11 Nov (LATIN)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry tonight signed a law which annulled the expropriation of national circulation newspapers and radio and television stations, thus ordering their return to their former owners.

Belaunde received congress' approval, which granted 120 days of extraordinary power to the executive branch to solve the legal, economic, financial and tax problems of the affected companies.

In July 1974, the military government presided over by Gen Juan Velazco Alvarado signed an expropriation decree law which affected national circulation newspapers, about 20 radio stations and 3 television channels.

Upon beginning his presidential term, Belaunde signed a resolution which reinstated the directors the newspapers had at the time of their expropriation as a first step toward returning the newspapers to the journalistic enterprises.

The affected newspapers were: LA PRENSA, EL COMERCIO, ULTIMA HORA, CORREO, OJO, EXPRESO AND EXTRA. The last two belong to Manuel Ulloa, current president of the council of ministers and economy and commerce minister.

In the preamble to the law signed tonight by Belaunde, "the rights of the owners and the workers" are considered.

PERU SUPPORTS ECUADOR'S COMPLAINT AGAINST U.S.

PY111510 Paris AFP in Spanish 0240 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 10 Nov (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella announced here today that Peru is in solidarity with Ecuador in its new complaint against the United States in the tuna case.

The dispute started last week when the Ecuadorean Navy detained a fleet of 10 U.S. fishing boats that were operating within the 200-mile limit. They were fined.

The United States responded by closing the market to Ecuadorean tuna. This was severely repudiated by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos.

Arias Stella reported today that he has sent his Ecuadorean colleague, Alfonso Barrera, a note in which he expresses his country's solidarity with the action taken by Ecuador against the U.S. fishing ships in defense of its maritime sovereignty.

The Peruvian foreign minister said: Peru's solidarity with Ecuador is logical since it is a principle that our country upholds at the international level.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN LEADERS

PA120409 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Yesterday Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo received Nicaragua's foreign minister and a leader of the Sandinist National Liberation Front who paid him a courtesy call to discuss the continuing Nicaraguan process, the international situation and relations between the two countries.

The Nicaraguan representatives said that despite the criticism against the Nicaraguan liberation process, Nicaragua has taken no step backward.

The Nicaraguans also spoke with Mexico's foreign secretary and with representatives of the Institutional Revolutionary Party. They later left for Spain. We wish them the best of luck on their trip.

Delegation Comment on Reagan

PA120005 Paris AFP in Spanish 2053 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Nov (AFP)--Commander Bayardo Arce, member of the National Directorate of Nicaragua's Sandinist Front, and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto today left Mexico for Spain, where they will attend a Socialist International meeting that is slated to be held there.

According to the Nicaraguan officials, it is necessary to wait and see what position the next U.S. administration, led by President-elect Ronald Reagan, will adopt on Latin America.

They added that Nicaragua is willing to forget past U.S. support for Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime "as long as the Nicaraguan people's self-determination and freedom are respected."

Bayardo Arce, for his part, disclosed that the Sandinist Front has once again armed the people so they can protect themselves from any attack by the 6,000 Somozists who, he said, now live in Honduras and Guatemala.

OIL SALES TO INDIA, SWEDEN, EL SALVADOR AGREED

PA121305 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Beginning 1 January Mexican Petroleum--Pemex--will sell crude oil to India, Sweden and El Salvador. Thus Pemex will increase its daily oil exports to 1.5 million barrels.

The contracts were signed by oil companies of those countries and the foreign trade manager of Pemex. As a result of the agreements, the Indian oil corporation will receive 30,000 barrels daily; Sweden 70,000 and El Salvador 7,000.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN ANNOUNCES FARN REJOINING ITS RANKS

PA122305 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] issued a communique announcing that the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] has rejoined its ranks. The communique says that the FMLN has only one Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU], one political and military strategy, one set of tactics and one international policy.

The communique also mentions the fact that the strengthening of the organization represents an advance made by the people in their struggle to shake off the oppressing yoke imposed on them by the oligarchy and imperialism and that it is also a step forward in establishing a revolutionary, democratic regime which can bring about peace, welfare and social justice.

The communique goes on to mention the conclusions reached at the FMLN-DRU second plenary session which was held on 3 November. In the first place, the session reaffirmed the total validity of the decisions made in May 1980 to form a political and military Unified Revolutionary Directorate. The organizations that formed the DRU on that occasion were the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, the People's Revolutionary Army, the Communist Party of El Salvador and the FARN. In August, the FARN withdrew from the DRU, but now it has decided to rejoin our ranks, the FMLN communique says, following a number of meetings which analyzed the conduct of all FMLN organizations. The communique adds that during the debates they reached similar conclusions on the events which have taken place since the political and military DRU first appeared in December 1979. It was agreed at the plenary session that an important step taken to unify the Salvadoran revolutionary force was the creation in September 1980 of the FMLN, the principles of which all the organizations have agreed to abide by.

The four organizations which make up the FMLN have agreed to improve their political and military leadership by contributing to it with their experiences. They also agreed to carry out ideological and organizational duties toward their unification, to increase their confidence in their leaders and members, and also to broaden their understanding of FMLN ideological and political principles. In discussing the case of FARN, it was agreed that there was a need to maintain a permanent dialogue and fraternal criticism for a better ideological and political understanding. The FARN admitted that it had been a serious mistake to have withdrawn from the DRU. Meanwhile, the FMLN communique says that the FARN has assumed a mature attitude by returning to the FMLN ranks and that it has acted with revolutionary responsibility. Finally, the communique says that this undoubtedly represents a serious blow to imperialism and local reactionary sectors of El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

VICE PRESIDENT SAYS REAGAN WIN TO BRING 'MORE PEACE'

PY112214 Paris AFP in Spanish 1400 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 11 Nov (AFP)--Guatemalan Vice President Oscar Mendoza Azurdia stated here that the election of Ronald Reagan as new president of the United States will bring a great deal more peace to Central America, unlike Carter's policy which caused a lot of harm since it encouraged subversion in that area.

Mendoza visited Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet to ratify the invitation extended to Chile to attend the third conference of planning ministers and experts to be held in Guatemala from 26 to 29 November 1980.

The Guatemalan vice president is touring Latin America to lay the groundwork for this event with the participation of true friends of Guatemala, such as Chile, he stated.

Questioned on whether he believes a Marxist infiltration in his country is possible Colonel Mendoza answered: "It is one of the greatest dangers we are facing now, since we have it very near us, unlike you (Chileans) who are far away from it. However, he added, "we believe we have the situation under control, especially now with the change of president in the United States, because Mr Carter had a very confusing and inconsistent policy which caused a lot of harm because he encouraged subversion."

Mendoza pointed out that the situation in his country is normal, although there are a few subversive outbreaks which are under control. Although he admitted that the unstable situation in some nations, such as El Salvador and Nicaragua, worry the Guatemalan Government, he said that the countries of the Northern Cone feel more at ease now that Honduras and El Salvador have come to an understanding.

Mendoza concluded by pointing out that the foreign ministers of those two countries recently signed a peace agreement in Lima with the mediation of Peruvian attorney and politician Antonio Bustamente y Rivero.

Comments on Human Rights

PY102110 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1750 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 10 Nov (LATIN)--Guatemalan Vice President Oscar Mendoza said today that his country does not expect great changes in the Latin American policies of U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan.

Mendoza said to reporters: "We believe that Reagan will smooth out President Jimmy Carter's unclear human right policies toward us. Nothing more. We do not expect great changes." He added: "For us Guatemalans, Carter viewed human rights from a sectorial point of view. He only looked at one side and not the human obligations we all have."

He said that human rights are well under control in his country. He added: "The fact is that we have to defend ourselves from the attacks of subversive forces. This is the problem not only in Guatemala, but practically all over Latin America."

Mendoza has been in this capital since last Saturday, and he met today with Foreign Minister Rene Rojas. He invited Chile to attend the Latin American conference of planning ministers and experts to be held in Guatemala from 26 to 29 November 1980. Mendoza will also visit Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil with the same purpose of inviting the ministers of those countries to the conference.

3 DEAD, 4 WOUNDED IN DOWNTOWN GUN BATTLE

PA130400 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0019 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--A gun battle between a group of armed men and government security forces in downtown Guatemala City today resulted in the death of three persons and the wounding of four others. None of them has been identified.

The shooting began at the Reforma Funeral Parlor at 8th Avenue and 13th Street A in Zone 1, during the wake for Mr Rolando de la Parra Morales, who was shot to death yesterday by unidentified persons in the San Antonio Urban neighborhood.

The armed unidentified men fled to a nearby three-story building where they entrenched themselves while the government forces encircled the building.

The police arrived on the scene promptly and with the support of two police helicopters, they tried to subdue the unidentified persons. The gun battle took place just two blocks from the National Police Palace, the institution's general headquarters, which is why many policemen arrived on the scene quickly to repel the unidentified armed men.

The entire block around the building where the armed persons entrenched themselves was surrounded by government forces and heavy firing was heard. The armed men climbed to the roofs and terraces of the neighboring buildings, where they were repelled by the police.

The shooting caused alarm in the capital's downtown area and several stores closed. The wounded were taken to first aid centers by the fire department and the Red Cross. The white helicopters belonging to the national police were repeatedly overflying the building where the shooting was occurring.

At the onset there was confusion regarding the origin of the shooting. It was first said that it had begun when several armed men tried to kill somebody in the funeral parlor.

'Guerrillas' Escape

PA130402 Paris AFP in Spanish 0136 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 12 Nov (AFP)--It was learned here that the alleged guerrillas who waged a gun battle against a detachment of security forces in downtown Guatemala City escaped without leaving a trace.

Over 500 members of the Guatemalan security corps cordoned off the area and evacuated the neighboring streets. The area is two blocks from the National Police General Directorate. The guerrillas had entrenched themselves in a building.

It was learned, however, that the unidentified persons managed to escape. Other identified persons in a speeding car diverted the attention of the policemen so the guerrillas could escape unseen from the building, it was reported. When the security forces entered the building some hours later, they found it empty.

ORPA ACCUSES ARMY OF TORTURE, KILLINGS

PA121611 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The Guatemalan Army is kidnapping and killing citizens of that country. The Guatemalan Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, charges that the Guatemalan Army kidnaps, tortures and kills Guatemalans. A document released by ORPA here explains the origin of ORPA and analyzes the situation in Guatemala, outlining the goals of the organization.

ORPA charges that troops are killing the people, wearing civilian clothes instead of uniforms and using names of nonexistent groups to confuse the people. It explains that ORPA was born in the rural areas, grew up in the harsh life of guerrillas in the mountains, developed in the cities and is ready to defeat the enemies of the people.

Recounting the country's situation, it states that Guatemala is exploited by a small group of very wealthy persons in the cities and countryside who own all the wealth, control the army and government and deceive the people.

The document adds that foreign influence comes from factory owners and businesses who control the banks and take out the oil and mineral wealth of the country with the assistance of the United States and Israel, which provide instructions, money, weapons and troops.

Recounting the conditions of poverty of the peasants and workers and the exploitation to which they are subjected, ORPA notes that these persons work harder each day but are still worse off than before. ORPA denounces the destruction of their work of their heritage, customs and language and calls on the people to form their own army, join the guerrillas and struggle in a revolutionary war against the army of the rich.

It notes that the objectives of this struggle are to end the hunger and deprivation of the people, build homes, impart knowledge and provide an education for all. It states that it will bring an end to exploitation, place the mines and oil at the service of the people and end the humiliation suffered by the Guatemalans.

The ORPA document notes that the struggle is aimed at achieving the happiness of the people and putting an end to the abuse, torture and killings.

It states that it is working to unite the peoples of Central America to fight against the common enemy, to find common solutions to their problems and to create a new life because, it notes, we live to struggle and we struggle to triumph.

HONDURAS

HELICOPTER INCIDENT ELICITS PROTEST, COMMENT

Official Communique

PA121436 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Official communique:

The Foreign Ministry informs national and international opinion of the following:

1. On 9 November at approximately 0900 two planes from Nicaragua flew at a low altitude over the municipalities of (?Duyure) and San Marcos de Colon, Choluteca Department.

2. At 1018 on the same day a Nicaraguan H-500C helicopter landed at Duyure. It was piloted by Enrique Venerio Rodriguez, who was accompanied by Capt Roberto Sanchez and by another person named Carlos Duran Pallavicini, who claimed to be a journalist. The helicopter was captured by Honduran Army forces, who seized the equipment in the helicopter. The equipment consisted of an Uzi submachinegun, a Czechoslovak 9-mm submachinegun, a .38-caliber pistol, a camera, a handgrenade, a navigational map and a road map. The persons captured were sent to the Choluteca barracks.

3. According to a report from the regional military commander in Oropoli, at approximately 1300 on the same day two Nicaraguan Air Force planes bombed Honduran territory at Tempisque and Orlica in San Antonio de Flores. According to the report, the planes dropped 12 bombs and went on to Oropoli.

4. The Honduran Government, which had believed that similar previous incidents were the results of unforseen circumstances, has filed a strong formal protest with the Nicaraguan Government over these events. It has been noted that the armed forces staff has issued orders to strengthen the border because such serious incidents had never taken place before.

5. The government states that it desires peace with all people and governments of the world, but it also reiterates to nationals and foreigners residing in Honduras its firm decision to comply with constitutional requirements to safeguard the national territory.

Tegucigalpa, Central District, 11 November 1980.

Defense Minister

PA121626 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Defense Minister Col Mario Flores Theresin yesterday denied that the Nicaraguan Government has any plan to attack our sovereignty and blamed the recent incidents on a lack of experience on the part of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces personnel.

According to Flores, our army has stepped up vigilance on the border to avoid further violations of our national territory and new incidents which might jeopardize relations with Nicaragua.

Regarding the occupants of a helicopter captured on the border, he said they are still being held with the craft at the barracks of the 11th Infantry Battlaion. He said a complaint will be lodged through proper channels.

Foreign Minister

PA122155 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1604 GMT 12 Nov 80

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--There is no antagonism in Honduras against the people or Government of Nicaragua, Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra has declared here.

The foreign minister admitted that the bombing of national territory by two Nicaraguan Air Force planes and the capture by the Honduran Army of a Nicaraguan helicopter are serious, dangerous incidents.

However, he warned, experience advises prudence. We are investigating the affair to find its causes and effects, and we have limited ourselves to strongly protesting the incident and to reinforcing our border, without discarding our desire for peace.

Elvir Sierra insinuated that the international press had treated the incident as a sensational event, which it is not as far as he is concerned. He expressed confidence that the matter will be settled through dialogue, just as other differences with Nicaragua have been settled in the past.

Honduras has gained considerable experience in border conflicts with its neighbors El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

It has faced serious differences and armed clashes with all three on border issues which in the end have been settled through arbitrations and peace treaties. Such experience shows us that we should proceed with prudence and with much caution. We are not going to lead our country into a confrontation with another state merely to get our country onto the front-pages of newspapers, the foreign minister told several inquiring reporters.

Elvir Sierra called for understanding on the part of the national press which had demanded to see the contents of a communique several hours before its release. This communique, according to Elvir Sierra, contained no information on the incident with Nicaragua which the press had not already reported.

Meanwhile, some sectors have asked the government to file a claim before the OAS and other international forums on the violation of the airspace and the bombing of Honduran territory.

NICARAGUA

OPPOSITION PARTIES WALK OUT OF STATE COUNCIL

PA122251 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2142 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Commander Carlos Nunez, State Council president, said today that the walkout [el retiro] by the political parties and the private sector from the State Council was "an immature and irresponsible act."

Alvaro Jerez, representative of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], began the exodus from the Ernesto Martinez Salaverry Auditorium where the State Council meets. Jerez protested because he was not allowed to reply to a report by Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister, on Sunday's incident when the MDN offices were attacked by Sandinist demonstrators. The representatives of the Nicaraguan Democratic Conservative Party and the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party left after Jerez.

The session continued but the representatives of the private sector also walked out of the legislative body, after which discussions were suspended.

The State Council president had said that the petition by the representative of the MDN, headed by former junta member Alfonso Robelo, would be discussed in today's sessions under the leading of "various matters."

Commander Nunez said that the walkout by the party representatives and the private sector from the council "is another maneuver by the more reactionary sectors of the people against the revolution." The Sandinist commander, who presides over the auxiliary congress, said that the walkout by the businessmen and politicians "is a challenge, which is designed to crate uncertainty without caring for the revolutionary advance."

Carlos Nunez accused the political parties and the main private sector organization of not protesting attacks by armed sectors who want to return to the past. "The people watch these demonstrations and will demand a reply in this matter," Commander Nunez said.

The length of time that the political and business sectors will stay away from the State Council is now known. The groups that left simply said that they were leaving the auditorium to protest the fact that the debate requested by the MDN representative had not been permmitted. Perhaps this is why Commander Nunez said that the coming days will be a time for "mediation and reflection" for those who walked out of the State Council so that "they can realize that these attitudes can only be detrimental to the revolution."

Julio Lopez, member of the Sandinist Front delegation to the State Council, said that the walkout by the businessmen and politicians from the auxiliary legislative body "is a vulgar and base provocation." He added that since the beginning of the session the private sector and the politicians had tried to make the State Council appear "intolerant" and had tried to introduce new matters into the agenda drafted the previous day. "All this has been premeditated and deliberate," Lopez said.

Further Details of Walkout

PA130331 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Managua--Eleven representatives of political parties and labor federations walked out indefinitely from the Nicaraguan State Council because they felt that the government has deviated from the route marked by the fundamental statutes. The unexpected withdrawal occurred shortly after noon after a discussion regarding Sunday's events when the offices of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement were partially destroyed by Sandinist Youth groups.

The withdrawal of the representatives compelled State Council president, Commander Carlos Nunez, to adjourn the meeting for lack of quorum. The delegates who walked out of the Nicaraguan legislative body include six from the Higher Council of Private Enterprise and five from other organizations.

A representative of each of the following organizations walked out of the session: the Social Christian Party, the Democratic Conservative Party, the Nicaraguan Workers Federation and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions.

Commander Nunez Comments

PA130343 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0007 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Opening statement by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, at news conference called to explain events of 12 November at State Council when representatives of opposition parties walked out of the council session; in Managua--live]

[Text] Companero newsmen: We have considered it advisable and our duty to call this news conference to evaluate and meditate over the events that occurred today in the State Council.

We also believe that it should be explained since it was not specified this morning due to the [word indistinct] and the stormy characteristics and the (?uncontrolled) attitude of [word indistinct]. We consider it necessary to make this reflection and a very brief evaluation:

First, we must point out that approximately 2, 3 or 4 weeks ago, we had begun a certain effort in the State Council. We had called on all the representatives to strengthen the council because along with the qualitative steps we are making in Nicaragua, we have to meet the demands being made by the revolution and, above all, with regard to the course being taken by the State Council in view of its characteristics, we have to deal with the difference which I will later outline.

On this subject, we had been pointing out, as the duty of all, the need to acquire a greater degree of maturity which would allow us to resolve difficulties and contradictions. This will allow us to face in a mature way the polemic confrontations which have arisen among the representatives due to various reasons.

In other words, we criticized all the representatives for an attitude that was, let us say, excessive with regard to the handling of problems. Publicly and privately, we had pointed out to the representatives, among them (Fabio Montealegre), the need to find a way to eliminate a negative attitude (?toward) the plans, the problems and the advances of the revolution and not just see difficulties, barriers, and [words indistinct] of the revolution.

We must also point out that [words indistinct] and that when it is the case of expressing political opinions, to try to express them correctly, within the framework of the revolution to [words indistinct].

We had already observed that in the specific case of the political and economic sectors represented in the State Council, there were some signs signifying the prelude to a storm. At that time, this was only a negative attitude. We began to observe changes inside the State Council. We must state here that Dr Alfonso Moncada and Dr Enrique Sotelo had been characterized in the State Council by their progressive attitude and their capacity for constribution, whether in the harshest polemics or in the most (?calm) moments, because the decisions of the State Council were the best possible.

It must be said that it was in the wake of a motion by Dr Moncada that we began to correct in the media, the radio and television and newspapers, the lack of attention concerning the State Council and efforts were made to seek a way of expressing [words indistinct]. We must say that Dr Sotelo was one of the companeros who not only contributed to developing bonds of communication and liaison with all the representatives, but he also made efforts to contribute legally to all the representatives, so that they not only made those decisions which had to do with laws involving revolutionary changes or strengthening the state apparatus, as they had been doing, but so that these laws would be within our country's juridical framework.

However, why was this changed? Why was it substituted?

Dr Moncada and Dr Sotelo. [sentence as heard] At the beginning, we thought that other companeros, other members of the organizations were accumulating legitimate experience in the State Council, that they would learn from this school of [words indistinct].

We now believe this was not the case, that it was a case of eliminating the progressive manifestations which (?destroyed) hard and closed positions of the other representatives of the State Council--and we must say this--these positions contrasted with the positions assumed by the representatives of private initiative. [sentence as heard]

Also, it is natural for us to observe this--and we did--that in the wake of Nandaime, the State Council would try to (?use it). First of all, it was a preoccupation, a [word indistinct] that would have direct consequences. Later, it was used for provocations. Provocations of what kind? Provocations expressed in a number of positions which became, not a (?nuisance), but a trap to bring about a break. Because the most elemental [word indistinct] that (?proposals) of this kind were going to cause an impact inside the State Council.

Besides all the letters of protest that were received in today's order of the day, five bills were submitted by the political and economical sectors represented in the state council, five bills which, because of their nature, were intended to create a difficult situation.

The first bill was an amendment to Decree No 66 of 13 September 1979 referring to the oath to the flag, which was tacitly intended to confront the blue and white flag with the red and black flag. Furthermore, there was the biggest provocation: changing the oath to end it with the words fatherland and freedom. The argument was going to be used that this was also a Sandino slogan.

Second, there was another bill, whose fundamental spirit was to eliminate the term Sandinism from the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and from the organizations that currently have it. It was also to eliminate the decree which states that it is the prerogative of the FSLN to use the term Sandinist and that the state organizations are to use it.

Third, the abolishment of Decrees 511 and 512 and the law on the maintenance of order and public security and its amendments. This was to be done just like that, so calmly, so irresponsibly, so that the of the jungle would be established here.

Fourth, the amendment of Articles (?2), 922 and 935 [numbers as heard] of the law on the use and characteristics of the national symbols, which was the continuation of posturings [estilizaciones] and of the disrespect which during last weekend's events had been inflicted upon the black and red flag. This was always a matter of questioning Sandinism, of separting it and remitting it to 19 July.

Finally, the abolition of Decree 513 published in gazette No (?213) of 17 September 1980, referring to elections.

We are also sure that with this logic and with these proposals, that when they analyzed the session, they were seeking a way to find the right moment to introduce the factor of disturbance.

What is more, the leadership of the State Council had received a letter from the Democratic Conservative Party reporting the replacement of Dr Enrique Sotelo by Donald Lacayo, and we are sure, following this logic, somewhat obvious and somewhat childish, that since it is customary that a new representative in the State Council take the floor--and they had been seeking this opportunity--it was to be expected that they would have also proposed to take advantage of this opportunity. Fortunately, according to what we were told--Dr Sotelo told us--the new representative became ill.

It is all of these antecedents that explain the course of today's session.

Then, as I had already mentioned, even knowing about this type of provocations--protests, laws with provocations--the Sandinist delegation of the FSLN had decided to pass these measures to a committee and not to be too sensitive about putting the revolution in first place and to allow the irrational attitude of the subsequent days to open the door to reflection and meditation on the steps being taken.

Therefore, it is no coincidence that today, at the State Council session, Dr Alvaro Jerez, upon hearing the Interior Ministry's report, should have decided to respond in the name of his organization [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement]. It is no coincidence because if we are level-headed enough we will see that all this alleged wrath and masked indignation were contradicted later when--making use of the State Council regulation and of the authority that the presidency exercises within the State Council--the session was suspended, and a little bit earlier when the Democratic Conservative Party, the Social Christian Party and the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement withdrew [retirarse], they began to distribute all the flysheets outside. Neither is it strange that when the minutes were being read, Jaime Montealegre picked up his briefcase, took out his letters, gave instructions to begin the distribution, brought out his pictures so that once the readings of the minutes was over, he could take advantage of the fact that the presidency was going to grant him the floor in order to [word indistinct] disrupt order and to immediately begin reading something outside this order.

In other words, there already was the full intention; it had been planned, it had been prepared that they would use the State Council to project certain positions. They had to seek a situation to lean on in order to announce that they would withdraw from the State Council because of its intolerance, its sectarism, its close-mindedness, its antidemocratic positions. Since these opportunities did not come up, since there was flexibility--because we think there was flexibility when consensus was sought before the presidency made its decision and when the introduction of a point that had not been requested [words indistinct] was accepted--they still persisted and went ahead with their sabotage plan.

On the basis of all this, we must be clear on the following: Our people and the progressive democratic sectors of the political and economic organizations--because we know there are democratic and progressive sectors within those organizations--must understand that there are political positions behind this situation. Events have been manipulated in an effort to create a situation that will lead to the strengthening of positions and to make demonstrations of force. An example of this can be seen by the fact that this representative, or rather, the organizations that gave these instructions to these representatives have been emboldened by the results of the U.S. elections.

And since in those elections, the situation of Nicaragua was considered and in addition, there has been talk here about a problem of national security, they have believed that this is the right time to (?use force to obtain) political concessions from the revolution, without caring about the means. Time will tell whether they were wrong. They did not care about how they created artificial criticism. They also did not care if the State Council was darkened by attitudes of this kind.

And it is within this policy of wresting concessions from the revolution that we must understand the attitudes assumed regarding the problem of national security.

It would appear as though these groups are glad that this country is spending money to fight armed bands. It would appear as though they are gladdened by the reports that airspace is being violated. They are gladdened by the news and the reports issued by the ministers of defense and interior regarding the aggressions and attacks and the fall of our brothers, of revolutionaries who died or were wounded while defending the revolution.

We say that it would appear as though they are glad because they have not said a single world. They have talked here of antidemocratic attitudes. They have talked about totalitarianism. They have talked here about economic ruin. They have talked about the domination of a single organization. They have said that this organization should be equal. Through the media, they have tried to (?implement) the defense of elements who have been involved in armed conspiracies by their own fellows, as was the Larios case. But they do not concern themselves--it does not even cross their minds--with introducing, even for the sake of demagoguery, a condemnation of these events that are occurring in this land. They are not interested simply because these are the weapons they wield to point out that there is no progress, that the economy does not progress, that everything is a failure in this country and consequently, they should receive more concessions.

Furthermore, we said that they feel embolded by the elections in the United States and that within this, they deduce that they are now more important, that now, the revolution will have problems and that now, national unity implies greater concessions which must be wrested by force and stronger positions.

In conclusion, it is necessary to point out that the State Council will continue its upward march to become the body needed in this country to carry out colegislative functions. It will strive to make qualitatively important improvements, to assimilate this experience and to make an even greater effort to contribute more to the period of national reconstruction.

Second, we have learned about a letter, or the letter, which we understand is the one that Montealegre wanted to read, introducing disorder, which refers to the walkout [retiro] by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise.

We have not received this officially; we have learned about it through a communque that has been circulating. He also do not know about any official position on withdrawal [retiro] by either the political parties or the (?Nicaraguan Workers Federation) because no declarations have been made.

Third, let it be specifically clear that it has been neither the State Council plenum nor the State Council majority that has brought about the expulsion of other representatives. They are the ones who have left. They are the ones who have taken that step. They are the ones who will decide whether or not they will return. They are the ones who have made this decision, without caring that the social sectors that they represent are being affected in their expressions of their difficulties, needs, views and opinions.

Finally, we continue to regard the State Council as the incarnation of national unity. This situation will not stop us. We will continue to move ahead and we will always strive to give and to permit greater force to the State Council's activities.

COSEP CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT; RAMIREZ RESPONDS

PA121623 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0154 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan private enterprise sector issued a statement today saying that "the Government of National Reconstruction is no longer pluralist or a government of national unity."

The Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) said that in practice the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front "has become the executive and legislative branch and has minimized the functions of the judicial branch."

COSEP released its statement at a time when government leaders have stressed that there is a relationship between armed attacks, described as "counterrevolutionary," and "allegedly civic activities by the enemies of the revolutionary process."

COSEP claims that the most radical sectors of the government "are laying the groundwork to establish a communist political and economic system with totalitarian state capitalism and the attendant restrictions on the citizens' freedoms in Nicaragua." The businessmen add that the government must return to the original guidelines of the government platform "to ensure national unity" in order for the Sandinist revolution to be successful.

Regarding the COSEP statement, Sergio Ramirez, member of the government junta, has said that the present administration has asked not only COSEP but all Nicaraguan businessmen in general to participate in the country economic revitalization.

Ramirez said the banks have offered the businessmen all necessary credits and guarantees for their investments. He said economic indicators show that most Nicaraguan businessmen are participating in the reactivation of Nicaragua's economy.

He noted that the Nicaraguan Government has planted only 20,000 of the 150,000 manzanas set aside for cotton. He said the government reaffirms its desire for national unity "because it is best for the country."

Ramirez said that those making the criticism are the COSEP leaders. "We do not find it logical to talk of a communist dictatorship while the counterrevolution is launching a number of attacks on our process," he added. Ramirez said that when the Nicaraguan businessmen say there is a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship in Nicaragua, they know this is not true because neither private enterprise nor a mixed economy exist under such a system.

"What we have in Nicaragua is a people's democracy where power is obviously not in the hands of millionaires but where the millionaires and the rich have the right to participate in political affairs and production," Ramirez said.

Radio Sandino Commentary

PA122127 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Nov 80

["Finger on the Sore" commentary by Wilfredo Perez Balladares]

[Excerpt] The duty of a revolutionary in confronting a counterrevolutionary plot, once the people have assumed power, is to defend their revolution with all his might. A revolution not only represents the most legitimate interests and aspirations of the present generation, but the purest legacy that we can give our children: a free nation.

The attitude assumed by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP], an organization which has proven to be more political than productive, is the same attitude that has been denounced and that is contrary to the appeal made by the Sandinist National Liberation Front. In our opinion, COSEP has stuck its foot into its mouth by issuing a document which does not say anything about economic reactivation or its development plans for 1981. We see COSEP as being completely involved in the counterrevolutionary plot.

COSEP uses the same language as the so-called Juan Carlos when it speaks about the revolution. In a paid advertisement published by the Honduran newspaper EL HERALDO, Juan Carlos has made all sorts of accusations against the Nicaraguan revolution. According to COSEP, the most radical sectors in the country are setting up the foundations for a communist political and economic plan under a totalitarian capitalist state and its respective restrictions on all citizens' freedoms.

The truth is that neither Robelo nor Pedro Ortega, neither the worms in Miami nor COSEP have any right to talk about national unity. All that they can see are devils and ghosts, which they use to scare the timid and to promote divisions. All this is part of a plot which has been encouraged by the Republican Party victory in the 4 November U.S. elections.

This is why we agree with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction that today, as yesterday, we must preserve and strengthen the nation's unity and reaffirm the will to see that our government program is carried out in order to guarantee political pluralism, public freedom and the mixed economy system. This is the essence of real unity, not a unity to betray the nation.

AIR FORCE COMMUNIQUE REPORTS PLANE ACCIDENT

PA122018 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Sandinist Air Force communique]

[Excerpt] The Sandinist Air Force and antiaircraft defense advises the Nicaraguan people of the following:

On Saturday, 8 November, at approximately 1845 at the San Carlos airstrip, Rio San Juan Department, a Cessna-185 aircraft, No 58, belonging to this organization suffered a mishap. As a result of the accident, Companero 1st Lt Carlos Contrebras, chief of military information of the border guard troops of the general staff, and Companero Soldier Felix Ramirez were killed. Companero pilot (Javier) Matute and Efrain Zeledon, maintenance chief of the general staff communications battalion, were injured. The cause of the accident was the poor visibility in the area.

MINISTER SAYS ATLANTIC LITERACY CAMPAIGN MAY FAIL

PA100308 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Nov 80 pp 1, 14

[Text] Referring to the literacy campaign on the Atlantic coast, the Atlantic coast minister, Guerrilla Commander William Ramirez, has told Radio Sandino: "We are afraid that this project could fail. We have tried to make this understood in various ways but apparently no one is listening."

The companero stated: "We fully support this project because this is a project of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, a part of its general policy to integrate our brothers of the Atlantic coast and to completely liberate them from illiteracy. We believe this is a priority.

We have really had many problems. We have noticed a vacuum. The companeros who are responsible for this literacy campaign have not given all the support they can. There are transportation difficulties but we believe that there should be a greater will to solve these problems.

"We have cases of companeros who have not been able to get transportation. They have asked for helicopters and they are always put off. We have spoken with Companero [Education Minister Carlos] Tunnerman asking him to solve these problems. He has stated his willingness to do so.

"However, at the intermediate level, we see that there is not the efficiency that we would like to see. We are afraid that the project could fail. This is a project of the revolution and the companeros should understand it that way.

"This is why we want to emphasize that we have to support this project with more seriousness, that this is an FSLN project, that it is supported by Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist unit] and that they are contributing a good part of the human element, from the educators and students point of view."

The companero commander added: "We have transportation problems. The vehicles have not arrived at the mines. The companeros who are responsible there have complained to us that they do not have sufficient two-way radios, that it has not been possible to distribute all the material, that there are communities where food is needed, that there is no real coordination. The worst part is that when the companeros complain, Managua does not pay attention to them. Then they turn to us. Managua then tells us that they will send the material but the truth is that it does not happen."

Commander Ramirez said that the campaign needs typewriters and that he has appealed to private enterprises for them so that the Nicaraguan Institute of the Atlantic Coast may pass them on to the literacy commissions. "This would be a way to demonstrate their cooperation with the Atlantic coast region," the companero concluded.

CPDH BEGINS PROGRAM TO REPATRIATE EMIGRANTS

PA072157 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] The Permanent Human Rights Commission [CPDH] of Nicaragua has begun to implement a program to repatriate Nicaraguans who left for various reasons during and after the insurrection. The program is called "Return to the Fatherland," and it was estimated that if the repatriation of national values in the various fields of business, science and art is achieved, Nicaragua will obtain a positive result because statistics show that there are more than 300,000 compatriots abroad.

The program's first step consists of the distribution of forms to the relatives of emigrants so that these forms can be sent to them wherever they are.

BRIEFS

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS--New Spanish Ambassador to Nicaragua Mariano Baselga Mantecon today presented his credentials to the Nicaraguan Government junta. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Nov 80 PA]

SECOND PCC CONGRESS TO BE HELD 'IN 5 WEEKS'

PA130357 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] The second congress of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] will be held in 5 weeks. It will analyze the compliance with the resolutions and accords made at the first congress, which was held in December 1975. Among these resolutions are those that refer to the Cuban revolution's international policy. The 5 years that have transpired since the holding of the first congress of the Communist Party of Cuba have been filled with controversial international situations and important revolutionary events. In the face of all of these, Cuba has based its position on the principles established by its program platform.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER TRANSMITS IRAQI PEACE PROPOSAL

PA120125 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council of Iran has called for the clarification of a peace proposal made by Iraq and sent to the government of Tehran through Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The Cuban foreign minister is conducting peace efforts with the two nations on orders from Fidel Castro, Cuban chief of state and president of the nonaligned countries movement.

The Supreme Defense Council of Iran has also noted that Iran is prepared to receive a special envoy of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, just as the UN Security Council agreed.

According to news sources, the five-point proposal from Iraq includes the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces in exchange for Iran accepting Iraq's demands including the control of the Shatt al-Arab estuary. Shortly before the clarification request was known, Radio Tehran reported that Iraqi soldiers have been repelled several kilometers back on the northwest of the Bahmanshir River in the Abadan region and that the Iranian troops have taken the initiative on all the fronts.

GRANMA CHIEF WARNS U.S. AGAINST NEW BLOCKADE

PA120335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2301 GMT 11 Nov 80

[By German Acero Espinoza]

[Text] Bogota, 11 Nov (EFE)--Cuba again warned the United States today that it "wishes to maintain peace, but if the United States makes the unjustifiable mistake of attacking its sovereignty, it will know how to defend it with dignity."

"It is also good to remember that Cuba is a free and sovereign country," Jorge Enrique Mendoza a high-ranking member of the Communist Party of Cuba categorically affirmed, while commenting on U.S. attempts to implement a new blockade. This blockade would be added to the economic one still in effect. Our response, should this threat be reiterated, would be the same one that we gave in the past during the Eisenhower administration," he added.

"A powerful country like the United States is not honored by such threats. These are effective among cowardly and submissive people, but they will never be effective among men willing to die to defend their people," he affirmed. "As our patriots affirmed in the past century, whoever tries to seize Cuba will only pick up the dust of its soil flooded with blood if he does not die in the struggle," he added. Mendoza, who is the director of the newspaper GRANMA, then said that in the present century Cuba advocates a policy of peaceful coexistence among all free peoples of the world.

In his speech, delivered at the closing of the 13th congress of the Communist Party of Colombia currently underway here, he affirmed that Cuba also rejects nuclear tests because they represent a serious threat to mankind.

Mendoza violently attacked the Venezuelan Government's position on the case of the four air pirates who blew up a Cubana de Aviacion plane. "Those terrorists are guilty. If it absolves them, the Venezuelan Government will be releasing four assassins, even though there is enough evidence at present to sentence them," Mendoza indicated. "It will help nourish terrorism and endanger future flights by planes to any part of the world," he added. "The Venezuelan Government's ignoble attitude must be added to the constant attacks on Cuba by the United States," he stressed.

Commenting on the election of Ronald Reagan as president of the United States, he affirmed: "We will be working in the face of a seventh U.S. administration."

"We Cubans felt the same about either Carter, Reagan or King Kong winning. Reagan won, so now we will see," he went on.

Asked by this agency about the resurgence of military regimes in Latin America, he said that "the peoples have their response and the peoples will respond to any effort to either limit or eliminate the few freedoms of this continent."

CASTRO ATTENDS SOVIET EMBASSY RECEPTION

FL081254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has attended a reception on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Socialist October Revolution. Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, also attended the reception hosted by Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov. Others present included party Politburo members Juan Almeida, Guillermo Garcia, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Armando Hart, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Pedro Miret, Secretariat members Antonio Perez Herrero, Lionel Soto, Jorge Risquet and Central Committee members.

Acting Foreign Minister Rene Anillo, vice presidents of the Council of Ministers and Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo, the first Latin American cosmonaut, also attended the October Revolution anniversary reception which was held last night.

CUBA, GDR SIGN BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENT

PA091930 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] A trade agreement for next year was signed here in Havana by the vice foreign trade ministers of Cuba and the GDR. The protocol provides for Cuba to supply to the GDR sugar, milk, fresh and canned citrus fruits, honey and other products, in return for machinery and equipment, repair parts, fertilizer and [word indistinct].

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SYRIA

FL130217 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0209 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] A cooperation program between Cuba and the Syrian Arab Republic in the fields of education, science and culture was signed this afternoon at the State Committee for Economic Cooperation in Miramar [Havana]. Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party Politburo and minister of culture, signed for the Cuban side and Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad, minister of education, signed for the Syrian side. The two officials noted that the signing of the program is another step strengthening Cuban-Syrian friendship and that it is an expression of the relations which bind the two parties, governments and peoples.

The Syrian delegation headed by Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad will return home tomorrow after a stay of several days in our country.

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE TO HENG SAMRIN

BK090744 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, recently sent a message to Comrade Heng Samrin, president of the KNUFNS and the KPRC. The message says:

I would like to extend to you my most sincere thanks for your warm and fraternal message on the occasion of the Soviet-Cuban spaceflight which has raised the prestige of the socialist regimes and demonstrated the fraternal cooperation among the countries of the socialist community in the use of science and technology in the service of peace and mankind.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to send to you and, through you to the Kampuchean people, the KNUFNS and the KPRC, my warmest salutations.

Please, Comrade President, accept my devout and fraternal regards.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' EDUCATION CONFERENCE ENDS

FL071201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The ninth conference of socialist countries' leaders in technical and professional education has concluded with the signing of a protocol providing for multilateral cooperation during the next 5-year period. The conference began in this capital on 2 November.

The chiefs of the 11 delegations participating in the conference signed the document which includes a report on the fulfillment of the cooperation program during the last 5 years and the objectives for the 1981-85 5-year period.

PCC Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero yesterday met with the heads of delegations participating in the ninth conference. Aspects related to the progress made in the field of education and the importance of multilateral agreements signed by member nations to guarantee the training of qualified workers in accordance with the needs of economic development of the socialist society were two of the topics discussed during the meeting.

ANGOLAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

FL121330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Politburo member Sergio del Valle presided over yesterday's main ceremony to mark the fifth anniversary of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola. The ceremony was held at the Universal Hall of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] in Havana. Secretariat member Jorge Risquet, Angolan charge d'affaires (Filiberto Lundungo) and other Central Committee members attended.

(Lundungo) also hosted a reception to mark the 5th anniversary of Angolan independence. Commander of the revolution and Politburo member Ramiro Valdes, Jorge Risquet, and other members of the Central Committee, vice presidents of the Council of Ministers, heads of state organs, FAR and Interior Ministry officers and representatives of the diplomatic corps attended the reception.

BAHAMAS

HAITIANS ON CAYO LOBOS REFUSE TRANSPORT

FL121432 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Some problems developed yesterday with the planned deportation of a number of Haitian nationals stranded over a month at Cayo Lobos. ZNS news learned that as a result of the disturbance at the small cay, the largest defense force vessel, the (Marlin), complete with a full complement of crew, left for the cay last night to ensure that they'd be deported back to their homeland.

ZNS news also learned that when the government tender Lady Moore arrived to transport them back to Haiti yesterday, the Haitians refused to board, saying they were not going back to Haiti and assaulted the crew of the Lady Moore and the policy [words indistinct] attempting to assist them on the boat. At one point, it is reported that they became violent and help was requested [words indistinct] (Marlin). Also reported on the scene were five Cuban-Americans. They too will be taken by the defense force craft to Haiti and turned over to U.S. officials.

REGULATIONS ON VESSELS FROM HAITI ISSUED

FL121844 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] In this morning's session of the house, the minister responsible for immigration matters in the [word indistinct] the Honorable Clement T. Maynard, laid a communication for the benefit of members outlining new regulations governing vessels coming to the Bahamas from the Republic of Haiti.

As of today 12 November, no specified vessels shall enter the Bahamas from any port or place in Haiti except for the port of Matthew Town in Inagua. There, they must discharge all their cargo and passengers. The new regulations read in part like this: No specified vessel which arrives from any port or place in Haiti shall proceed from Matthew Town to any other port or place within the Bahamas. Where specified vessels proceed from Matthew Town to any other port or place in the Bahamas, the owner, master or agent of the vessel is guilty of an offense and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $500. A specified vessel other than a Bahamian vessel or a pleasure craft arriving in Matthew Town from any port or place in Haiti shall discharge its passengers and cargo at Matthew Town and depart from there within 48 hours of such arrival or within such further time thereafter the immigration officer in Inagua may, in any particular case, allow.

The regulations continue that where any specified vessel fails to depart from Matthew Town within the time specified or within such further time as the immigration officer allows, the owner, master or agent of that vessel is each guilty of an offense liable on summary conviction to a fine of $300 for every single day or part thereof during which the offense continues, provided that the total fine shall not exceed $3,000.

The master, officers and crew of a specified vessel entering the Bahamas from any port or place in Haiti shall not exceed 6 nights.

BRIEFS

CABINET SECRETARY--Mrs Margaret McDonald has been appointed secretary to the cabinet with effect from Wednesday, 12 November. This was announced by the cabinet's office this morning. Mrs McDonald currently serves as permanent secretary to the Ministry of Works. [Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Nov 80 FL]

GRENADA

REACTIONS TO ADAMS' 'ATTACKS' REPORTED

FL130026 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpts] More harsh statements are being made by Barbadians condemning the attacks by Prime Minister Tom Adams on the Grenadian people and the Grenadian revolution.

Dr Richie Haynes, Democratic Labor Party member of parliament, has called for an end to the harassment of Grenadians, at Grantley Adams International Airport in Barbados. Dr Haynes noted that the people of Barbados had no quarrel with the people of Grenada and would not be [words indistinct] to any hostile act toward the friendly nation.

Dr Haynes said that the present crisis was precipitated by undiplomatic remarks made by Adams who compounded the issue by stating that he did not care whether he was reported or not. If Mr Adams has got the worst of the verbal exchange with Mr Bishop, Dr Haynes continued, then he should deal with that personally as he started it.

Another Barbadian group, the People's [word indistinct] Movement, has publicly expressed its disgust at the attack on Grenada by Tom Adams. In a message sent to Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop, the movement said many Barbadians were concerned at the attack because of their high regard for the government and people of Grenada and their desire for continued friendly relations between Grenadians and Barbadians.

Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop has frequently voiced the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

[Begin Bishop recording] The fundamental principle that we have always believed in of noninterference in other people's affairs, we will continue [words indistinct]. We are not going to tell the people of Barbados to rise up and to have their own revolution because we don't have to come to that, we don't have to do that, that is the Barbadian people's business and their right. [end recording]

Brother Bishop has also constantly reiterated the continued goodwill which exists between the people of Grenada and Barbados.

[Begin recording] The third principle I want to mention is our continuing belief that this region of the Caribbean is one region, one people and one Caribbean Sea. (?It) means that we must continue to respect and to give our fullest support and solidarity to the people of Barbados. We must not allow ourselves to [words indistinct] but we must make a sharp distinction between the actions of (?Tom Adams) and the people of Barbados. Those are two different things altogether. We must make a sharp distinction between the petty, childish, vindictive and vicious ways of a Tom Adams and the Barbadian people. [end recording]

BISHOP: AGRICULTURE BASE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

FL102344 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Agriculture is the motor and heart of the Grenada economy, so says this country's Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop. He made the statement while declaring open a Caribbean and Latin American workshop on traditional and potential fruit tree crops being held in St George's. He also said agriculture could be viewed as the mainstay of the economies of other Caribbean and Latin American countries.

Brother Bishop further emphasized that his administration sees agriculture as the base for industrialization in Grenada.

Brother Bishop also reminded the workshop that when the PRG [People's Revolutionary Government] had taken over from the ousted regime of Eric Gairy the agricultural sector was in a deplorable state. Since then, the PRG, he said, has been making positive strides towards bringing back some level of respectability in the agricultural sector.

SYRIA, LIBYA GRANT AID FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

FL120042 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Grenada has received 10 million EC [Eastern Caribbean] dollars from two Mideast countries, Syria and Libya, following visits made by Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop to the Middle East earlier this year. The money is being spent on capital projects including the international airport, the Carriacou rehabilitation project and the housing affairs project. A special 2 million dollars has been put into a special account for the Carriacou road and electricity development project. One million has been allocated to the special housing affairs account and 5 million has been taken for the special account in the Ministry of Finance for the construction of the international airport. [Words indistinct] million will go to other capital development projects.

HAITI

MINISTER ON DEMOCRATIZATION, U.S. POLITICS

PA121729 Paris AFP in Spanish 0355 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 11 Nov (AFP)--Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier's government will persist in its democratization policy "regardless of the political line of the president in the White House," Information and Coordination Minister Jean Marie Chandine said in an interview with the daily LE MATIN.

According to the minister, the Haitian democratic process "has no relation to the political or diplomatic line of the U.S. Government and represents "a deliberate national choice" adopted by President Duvalier when he took power, and therefore before 1976 (the year of Carter's election).

The minister said the Haitian Government "is determined to maintain its pledge to establish democracy in Haiti, even if this means eliminating obstacles posed by agitators who are working underground to conduct destabilization."

JAMAICA

PNP'S THOMPSON LOSES IN FINAL ELECTION COUNT

FL101525 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The new parliament was summoned by proclamation yesterday to meet on Tuesday. And as the final count of ballots in last Thursday's general election continued, the Jamaica Labour Party added another seat for a 52 to eight victory margin over the People's National Party [PNP].

The addition to the JLP seat count was the western St Andrew constituency which the PNP's Dudley Thompson lost to the JLP's Owen Stephenson, a reversal of the result on the preliminary count.

In other developments, Governor General the Most Hon Florizel Glasspole appointed PNP leader Michael Manley as leader of the opposition.

Mr Carl Rattray tendered his resignation as attorney general. He had also been minister of justice and leader of government business in the Senate in the PNP administration.

By formal proclamation yesterday the governor general summoned a session of parliament to meet at Gordon House on Tuesday when the new parliamentarians will be sworn in.

The Senate will meet first at 2 pm when a president and deputy president will be elected. It is expected that the members of the Senate on both sides will be named by week-end.

The House of Representatives will meet at 3 pm to elect a speaker and deputy speaker.

Dr Duncan [PNP's general secretary] said an election petition "will definitely be filed by the PNP."

SAINT LUCIA

OPPOSITION CALLS FOR HOUSE DISSOLUTION, ELECTIONS

FL101603 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 7 Nov 80 p 9

[Excerpt] Castries, St Lucia, Thursday (CANA)--The opposition United Worker's Party [UWP] of Former Prime Minister John Compton has called for the dissolution of the 17-member House of Assembly and the holding of general elections next month because of what it said was the mismanagement of the 16 month old labor government.

The party's demand came in the form of a resolution passed late yesterday after thousands of supporters had taken part in a massive public demonstration calling for the resignation of the ruling Labor Party of Prime Minister Allan Louisy.

The marchers carried placards condeming the way in which the government was running the country and protesting against signs of a resurfacing of the controversy over the leadership of the government which was officially said to be over.

The UWP resolution said that the cost of living was rising without any apparent effort by the government to control it. It claimed that the government had shown itself to be incapable of coping with the problems posed by the devastation of Hurricane Allen in August and "has permitted dishonesty in the distribution of hurricane relief."

The resolution said the leadership struggle continued and "has stultified all government activity to the detriment of the state."

It also said that the government was "by the admission of its very ministers, totally corrupt," adding that as a result of all these conditions, the hopes and aspirations of St. Lucians were totally frustrated and confidence in the government was lost, both at home and abroad.

The resolution called on the government to advise the governor general to dissolve the House of Assembly immediately "and to consult the people at the earliest time in December 1980 permitted by the constitution of St Lucia."

COLOMBIA

PRESIDENT TURBAY AYALA CONGRATULATES REAGAN

PA071431 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has released to the public the congratulatory message which he sent to U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan, noting the importance that should be attributed to relations among nations.

The message emphasizes that Reagan's election has generated confidence in the region that he will attribute due important to the relations between the United States and Latin America in the strengthening of democracy on this continent and in the neighboring countries of the Caribbean.

I take this opportunity, Turbay said, to express to you my opinion regarding some of the new responsibilities that I feel should be assumed with regard to inter-American cooperation in order to guarantee peace, political stability and democracy in this continent.

YUGOSLAVIA TO COOPERATE IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

PA082025 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] It was announced here today that Yugoslavia will cooperate in the establishment of plants for processing Colombian copper as well as in the application of modern methods for treating milk products and in the cultivation of vegetables.

Last night the foreign minister released two protocols on the subject signed by Colombia and a Yugoslav delegation, headed by Vice President of the Presidency Sergej Kraigher, which has been making a 4-day official visit to Colombia.

The agreements, which are applicable for 4 years and can be extended for an additional year, also provide for the sending of consultants to Colombia, the training and specialization of Colombian technicians in Yugoslavia, seminars and other meetings in the two countries, joint scientific research, the exchange of information and other forms of cooperation that are of mutual interest.

The Yugoslav mission left for Cali today, accompanied by Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas. The visitors include Ante Ilic, special adviser on foreign policy to the Yugoslav Federal secretariat for Foreign Affairs, who was born in Cali 53 years ago and was taken by his parents as a very young child to Belgrade, where he went to school and began his diplomatic career.

ECUADOR

PRESIDENT ROLDOS 'REJECTS' U.S.-IMPOSED EMBARGO

PA100003 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2156 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Quito, 9 Nov (EFE)--In another chapter of the "tuna war," Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos has rejected the U.S. Government's decision to embargo Ecuador's seafood exports.

As reported in Quito today, during a speech delivered in Manabi Province on the Pacific coast, Roldos said that "the United States shouldn't think that, by embargoing our exports, it is going to make us change our policy."

He stressed that Ecuador will defend its sovereignty over the sea for 200 miles "because, no matter how tiny, our country applies the law to nationals and foreigners."

He restated that either they abide by our laws or they face the penalties set forth by them and he contended that we Ecuadoreans "will not be anybody's flock, because this nation will forge its own destiny."

PANAMA

COMUMBANA, YUGOSLAV MISSION INCREASE TRADE LIST

PA072344 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] After 5 days of negotiations in Panama, the Yugoslav commercial mission and the Multinational Banana Marketing Corporation (COMUMBANA) have agreed to include other products on their trading list.

Both parties admitted that the negotiations had been satisfactory and the outlook promising, considering that their interests are based on improving their respective balance of payments and trade.

Even though the results of the negotiations were satisfactory, Alexander Broz, chief of the Yugoslav mission, said there was still room for improvement.

During the negotiations, Honduras, a member of the COMUMBANA, offered some agricultural products for sale; Panama showed interest in buying five oil tankers of 50,000-70,000 tons while the Yugoslav mission offered to buy coffee and cocoa from any of the COMUMBANA countries.

SURINAME

MINISTER OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC AFFAIRS RESIGNS

FL130042 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Suriname's minister of finance and economic affairs, Mr (Roy) Chehin, has resigned from the Suriname Government. He said his decision was the result of disagreement with the government's president, Henk Chin A Sen, and the National Military Council. Mr Chehin, a lawyer by profession, became minister of finance and economic affairs last August in a political and military shakeup in that country. Within recent weeks, Mr Chehin has been the center of a controversy with the business community over price control orders which have to be administered by his ministry.

President Chin A Sen will carry the portfolio of finance until someone else is named while economic affairs will be handled by Mr Albert van Dijk, the minister of agriculture.